

SECURITY INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Eastern Germany

REPORT

TOPIC Gadow-Rosow Bombing and Firing Range

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED

29 October 1952

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

REFERENCE COPY

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1. At 9 p.m. on 26 August 1952, [] observed a short yellow stripe in the sky over the Gadow-Rosow bombing range. The stripe developed into a ball of yellow stars which dropped very quickly and disappeared at the horizon. Shortly afterwards, a yellow-reddish flash was observed in the same direction. The position lights of a plane were observed in the sky. When leaving the bombing range, the plane signaled with his landing lights for about 20 seconds. Immediately after the first signal flashes by the departing plane another plane approached from the opposite direction, also signalling with his landing lights. The second plane performed the same exercise over the bombing range as the first plane. It also was in signal-lamp communication with the next plane when leaving the field. Between 9 and 9:40 p.m., four impacts were recognized by flashes at the bombing range.

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2. At 10:30 p.m. on 29 August, [] again observed the position lights of a plane over the bombing range. After a short time, a white point was observed in the sky. This point apparently did not drop but moved back and forth in horizontal direction. [] observed the position lights of a plane near the white point in the sky. Shortly afterwards, a yellow stripe appeared in the sky, which developed into a quickly dropping ball of yellow stars. About every 10 minutes, the position lights of a plane were observed.

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3. A detail of Soviet soldiers equipped with two trucks and several horse-drawn vehicles was quartered in Roseneck Castle. The vehicles were observed in July 1952. [] the detail was assigned to the bombing range where it erected targets, leveled bomb craters and manned the observation tower.

[] an informer in the unit reported all details to the superior headquarters. Therefore, the soldiers were very suspicious of each other.

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4. On 4 July, no radio installation was observed in or near Roseneck. [] two-wire telephone line extended to the barracks buildings occupied by the detail.

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5. At 11:30 a.m. on 25 August, nine jet bombers flew over the bombing range. Three detonations were heard at intervals of about 5 seconds. At 11:30 p.m. on 27 August, three loud detonations were heard from the direction of the bombing range. About 1 minute after the detonation, jet bombers, which were recognized by their engine noise, flew over the military post.
6. At 8 p.m. on 4 September, the noise of a jet plane was heard in the area of the bombing range. At 8:10 p.m., a yellow fire trail was observed at a high altitude from the direction of the bombing range. After a short time, the yellow color changed to red while the fire trail quickly dropped at the horizon. Subsequently, a red flash was observed in the sky. Although the plane was still heard flying, no detonations were heard. The curve described by the fire trail became steeper toward the horizon. This same procedure was repeated between 8:20 and 8:30 p.m. During the period of observation, the rotary searchlight at Wittstock airfield was not in operation. Only occasionally, a searchlight flashed up from the direction of Wittstock and Neuruppin airfields. *

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- * Comment. Badow-Mossow bombing range is generally used by the Northern Air Div. The various light signals are communications between the target detail and the practicing plane as well as between the individual practicing planes. It appears that there is no radio communication between the bombing range and the practicing plane.

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